

The State Central Committee is all right, its members having got together in true Democratic style. Its address to the party is masterly and has the ring of true Democracy. The crisis is passed, and Republicans will not capture "the offices" in Missouri next year.

HON. E. A. SEAY of Dent county died at his home in Salem, on Monday, December 2d, at 2:40 A. M. Senator Seay was known over the Southeast as a man of ability, and had served his people well in more than one position of honor and trust. His death is cause for more than local regret.

The President's Message was given to Congress Tuesday. That portion of it devoted to the financial question is filled with platitude, prediction and false assumption. Its conclusions are as erroneous as the statements upon which they are based. The message in full will be given the REGISTER readers next week.

The *Headlight* is the name of a six-column quarto newspaper just started at Salem, Mo., J. C. Rainey, editor. It is "independent in politics and religion—believing a good, honest Republican is as good as an honest Democrat; and an honest and conscientious Catholic as good as a Protestant." Evidently the A. P. As. will not find in Bro. Rainey a sword, a club and a buckler for their thirteenth-century vagaries.

The smallpox threatens to become epidemic in Charleston. The following paragraphs from the *Democrat* show how serious a stage the scourge has advanced:

Charleston was visibly affected Monday morning when it became known that Dr. Barker, one of the city's leading physicians, had died a victim to the dread scourge, smallpox. His death was not unexpected, however, as the day before his physicians had given little hope to enquiring friends. His disease was complicated with a lung trouble, and his demise was thus hastened.

Like a flash of lightning from a clear sky came the news of the death of George W. Martin last evening shortly after 5 o'clock. Mr. Martin is the third victim to the disease threatening to become epidemic in Charleston. He had been sick but a week, and only last evening his brother's paper contained the announcement that he was better. Nevertheless, at 5:20 o'clock he breathed his last.

Dr. Beagle last night handed the *Democrat* the following card for publication. His stand in the matter is meeting with the endorsement of the general public: "TO THE PUBLIC: Having been invited to attend the funeral of the late Dr. Barker, and after consulting with numerous citizens of the city, and deferring to their judgment, it is thought best not to take the risk of spreading the disease or increasing the alarm already felt; and further, they advise against it on account of my pastoral relations to the community. They also agree with me in the proposition to hold, when the danger is past, and the disease has run its course, a Memorial Service at the Methodist church in memory of our deceased fellow-citizens."

Nov. 25, 1895. J. A. BEAGLE, Pastor Methodist Church.

The disease, evidently, is in its most virulent form. That it should carry off in quick succession two prominent citizens, surrounded with every means for combating it with promise of success, does not inspire one with confidence as to the ability of the doctors to stay its ravages or stamp it out.

Some Reasons for Our Faith in Silver.

We are in receipt of the following note from an esteemed friend, who is Cashier of one of the principal banks of the city of St. Louis, which was accompanied by a copy of the address Secretary Carlisle recently delivered before the Chamber of Commerce of New York City: "I want you to read what Carlisle says. I certainly think him right through and through. I want you to come to this way of thinking."

The fact that the address was so fully endorsed by one of the leading financiers of the west secured for it a more careful reading than it would have otherwise received at our hands, for the eminent Secretary's views upon finance have been so varied, and conflicting that no one is able to tell how long any opinion he may put forth will be entertained by him; but since his present utterances so entirely coincide with the views of a gentleman who stands so high in financial circles, we have given them as careful and dispassionate consideration as we are capable of doing.

We find that we agree with the Secretary in certain important particulars. With him, we think the time has come when we should dispense with flapping and claptrap in platforms. In other words, that "we should have no more ambiguous phrases, no more inconsistent and irreconcilable clauses, in party platforms or in public utterances, and that our meaning should be so clear and our purpose so plain that they can be neither misunderstood nor successfully misrepresented." In politics, as in business, double-dealing will be

found to be a mistaken policy sooner or later. If Mr. Carlisle can establish an era of straightforwardness in politics, he will have accomplished something for which men of all parties will commend him.

The address adds no new feature to the controversy. There is no new fact stated, no new argument advanced. It is an able presentation of the position the gold men occupy, but when we refuse to admit their premises it follows that we cannot be forced to their conclusions. He assumes, without discussion, that the change of the monetary unit in this country in 1873 from silver to gold was right; it follows as a corollary that there was nothing wrong in taking fifty cents from every dollar's worth of property in the land by adding that amount to the dollar by which commercial transactions are measured. He can see where those who handle the markers of trade will be benefitted, and assumes that others will be advantaged to a like extent; but the farmer and wage-earner, who have had their debt paying capacity reduced one-half, and the value of their property as expressed by these units divided by two, fail to understand how they are benefitted. The fact has never been successfully controverted that the gold unit enhanced the value of the money of the country by fifty per cent., that the creditor class was greatly benefitted thereby, and that the debtor classes had their burdens correspondingly increased. We find it difficult to think this was right or just, or that the standard that accomplished it is a blessing to the country.

The bullion value of the silver dollar, under the present gold standard, is about fifty cents; but, as our friend and Secretary Carlisle well know, this is due to the enormous appreciation of gold because of the devolving upon it of the function of being the only primary money. The fact remains that the bullion of the silver dollar buys as much of every article not trust protected as it did in 1873, which disposes of the assumption that the silver mine owner has anything to gain except in common with other people by free coinage, unless he be in debt; for if fifty cents' worth of silver will buy as much under the gold standard as the dollar did under the bimetallic standard, he has no especial reason to demand a restoration of silver, and these men are spending no money on its behalf.

It seems to us that the Secretary was particularly unfortunate in his allusion to England. That country from her limited territory early engaged in the business of making wares for the rest of the world. She has become the world's factory, and is now a creditor of the nations of the earth to the extent of ten billions of dollars, as measured by the gold standard. Of course she wants this indebtedness paid to her in the dearest money possible to obtain. But what has been the effect upon her producing classes? Her farms are now mortgaged to their full value, and the burden has become so intolerable to the land owner that it is gravely proposed to have the government assume the mortgage indebtedness of the country, which amounts to about two thousand million dollars, and to cut the interest upon it to a mere nominal sum! This is done to prevent the masses from rising up against the single gold standard. With this class it seems to be an unappreciated blessing.

Mr. Carlisle assumes that our coin indebtedness can be paid in gold alone, and refuses to treat silver money as an asset, and by that means has thrown the doors of the treasury wide open to the raider. Should he redeem the greenback in coin, either gold or silver, at the option of the Treasury Department, we would hear no more about the necessity for the retirement of the greenback. It looks like the conspiracy of '73 to get rid of silver is being supplemented by the conspiracy of '95 to get rid of the greenback. The training which has made our friend one of our foremost financiers has rendered him less competent than he otherwise would be to look at the money question from the standpoint of national welfare. The man who follows a special calling is very apt to regard the prosperity of his line of business as necessary to the welfare of the nation, and without giving due consideration to how the legislation he deems essential would affect other lines of business. The average common sense of the nation will settle the silver question, and settle it right. The people of Missouri, without exception, will agree that the gentleman concerned is a good man to deposit their money with, but are not disposed to accept the legislation he recommends as being safe or just. They see the question from their "point of view," and only the most conclusive testimony as to the justice of a policy which demands two dollars where one was promised, will convince them of their heresy, or abate the strength of the "silver craze."

Notice to Debtors.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned, either by note or book account, are hereby requested to come forward and make satisfactory settlement on or before January 1, 1896. We are grateful for past favors and desire a continuance of same, but many are forgetful of our long indulgence, and failing to comply with this reasonable request, will find their notes and accounts placed out for collection. Iron-ton, Mo., Nov. 20, 1895. WHITWORTH SONS.

From Goodwater.

Ed. Register.—Since my last writing the severe drought that then prevailed here was broken by heavy rains on the night of the 7th inst.; and on the day following considerable rain fell. This did much to germinate wheat that had been sown a short time before and materially benefitted the first sowing of wheat.

Many farmers hereabouts learned when they had gathered their corn that the yield was far from being as great as they expected it to be. In some instances, it is true, some fine corn was raised; but in most cases the yield varied from quite poor to ordinary. However, owing to the absence of squirrels, who usually make serious inroads on our corn crops, and to the exceptionally dry weather until after the most of the crop was cribbed, corn was in extraordinary good condition when gathered. Fodder, also, was stored in fine condition, and will consequently do much to fill the gap occasioned by the dearth of other roughness.

It rained here almost incessantly during three days and nights beginning with the night of the 23d.

On the evening of the 25th and during the night following, snow fell here to the depth of about four inches—the first of the season.

If it is true that "one extreme usually follows the other," many farmers will, ere six months elapse, regret their having neglected to clean their branches and creek beds, through and adjoining their farms, of brush, logs, drifts and other obstructions that impede the flowing of water in times of freshets. It is believed that within the period named the general rainfall throughout this portion of Missouri will be unusually heavy; that freshets and wash-outs will be of frequent occurrence, and that hence, those whose farms are situated on low ground will suffer serious losses unless they exert themselves more than than they ever have, heretofore, to prepare, properly, for such exigencies.

Frank Short has taken his traction engine and a saw mill plant to the place of Edward Payne, Jr., and expects to saw considerable lumber there ere long.

Lee and May Erbschloe visited relatives near Belgrade last week.

Mrs. Scott, of near Courtois, is passing a few days among relatives in this neighborhood.

John G. Young went to Caledonia on business recently.

James M. and John W. Lucas, who are both noted as hunters, have lately done some successful shooting.

R. C. Crocker's daughter was quite ill a few days ago. At last accounts she was still sick.

Yesterday several families united in having a Thanksgiving dinner at our school house.

John R. Miller and family who removed to Arkansas about two years ago, have returned to this vicinity.

Mr. J. J. Townsend's planing mill has been in operation much of the time during the past month.

Judging from present prospects we will be likely to have another snow tomorrow.

Nov. 29, 1895. R. E.

Iron-ton Ladies are finding that delicious biscuits, cakes, &c. are made with the "Perfect" Baking Powder. Sold by T. S. Lopez & Sons. Best or money back. Try it.

\$2,000 Will buy a One-Half Interest in an Old Established GENERAL MERCANTILE BUSINESS in a County-Seat Town in Southeast Missouri. Daily Sales \$40. REASONS FOR SELLING: party is getting old, and wants an active young or middle-aged man to look after the business, as it is constantly growing. Address all communications to L. T. G., REGISTER office, Iron-ton, Mo.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



MAKE YOUR FEET GLAD, your eyes glad and your purse glad by wearing

Selz Shoes

the comfortable, shapely and durable kind. Made by Selz, Schwab & Co., Chicago. Largest shoe makers in the United States.

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R-I-P-A-N-S

The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.



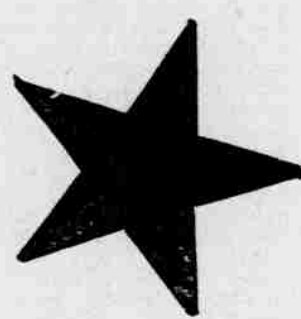
Six Bargain Days in Every Week at Lopez's!

100 Prs Double Extra Heavy Wool Mixed Blankets, at Regular Value, \$2.25. **\$1.25**

50c Buys Pair of Ladies' Pure Silk Mittens. Regular value, \$1.

5c Buys Two Spools Jno. Clark's Thread: Half the Regular Value.

16 3/4c Buys Extra Heavy All Wool TWILL FLANNEL. Regular Value **25c**



ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY!

Our Millinery Department is in charge of Mrs. TALBOTT of St. Louis, who is well known by our many patrons, having been with us last season. All we ask is for the Ladies to call and examine our Styles, which are the very Swellest; and last but not least, our Prices are at the Bottom Notch.

DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

Don't pass us by on this, as we are always receiving Novelties. Note some Flyers: Extra Quality Ladies' Cloth at 32c a yard; regular price, 50c a yard. An Extra Quality Suiting, 54 inches wide, at 25c a yard; worth 50c. Our line of Henriettas, Serges and Poodle Cloth, etc., are good values.

Clothing!

Mens Fine Suits and Overcoats. Be well dressed, especially when it cost so little, and we can please the most critical, as our stock has never been so well selected.

DEFYING PRICES.

\$5 will buy you a First-Class Suit; they are Suits worth easily \$7.50.

For \$7.50, \$8, \$10, \$12, and \$13.50, we can show you goods made of the finest fabrics, and built by the best of tailors.

See our line of Boys' and Youths' Suits. Our prices will suit you.

FURNISHING GOODS—Don't buy any Underwear until you see us, as we have what you want at the lowest prices. We are selling the Reese stock of Underwear—"don't forget it."

House Furnishings

Are you going to Housekeeping? If so, call and see us. Our Furniture and Stove Department is in-line.

THE HAGEY KING HEATER

will burn chips, shavings, bark, roots, corn-cobs or cord wood, and give more heat in less time with half the fuel, and retain it longer, than any stove made. Come and see them.



CLOAKS CAPES. NOTE PRICES.

Ladies' Capes, Extra Heavy, at \$2.25; worth \$3.25. Ladies' Capes, Fur-Trimmed, at \$3.25; worth \$5. Ladies' good Black Beaver Jacket, Mandolin sleeve, at \$4.25, would be cheap at \$6. See our line of better Jackets, from \$6 to \$11.50. 200 Ladies' Jackets—not the very latest styles—at your own price.

SHOES.

We have them, and at the right prices.

NOTE PRICES.

100 Pairs Ladies' Finest Kid Shoes—mostly 2 1/2 to 3 1/2, on B and C Last—at \$1.25. Regular price, \$3.50.

Womens' Strictly Solid Grain Lace Shoe at 90c, regular price, \$1.25. Fine Kid at \$1.25; worth \$2.

Do not fail to call on us. We do as we advertise. Respectfully,

IRONTON, Mo.

T. S. LOPEZ & SONS.